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Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1804]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a165]

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Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1917]

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[a1662]

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[a3]

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, October 23rd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR WARD.
Francis Ward, Sanitary Inspector, surrendered to his bail, and was arraigned on charges of accepting bribes on divers dates for the following amounts:—(1) \$30 (2) \$100 (3) \$10 (4) \$15 (5) \$20. He was further charged with obstructing the course of justice.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for accused.
Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following special jurors were empanelled:—C. H. Ross (foreman), A. Edgar, A. S. Mihar, D. W. Cra dock, E. H. Hinds, A. Haupt and W. H. T. Davis.

The Attorney-General, in opening, said the accused was a sanitary inspector, and was charged shortly with the double offence of obtaining from a latrine-keeper a bribe or bribes in certain days mentioned in the indictment, and with endeavouring subsequently to the appointment of a Royal Commission—appointed by the Governor-in-Council to inquire into the workings of the Sanitary Board, and particularly with respect to whether there was any corruption existing among those who had to work the law—to persuade one of the persons connected with this latrine to leave the country in order to prevent him giving evidence before the Commission. The Crown was to prevent this man giving evidence of certain entries which it would appear he had made in certain books which had been seized by the Commission. To paraphrase then, it amounted to this: That Inspector Ward received a bribe from the latrine-keeper to improperly influence him in the execution of his duty. When it became likely that the evidence would be brought home to the accused, he tried to persuade this man to leave the country. It was an offence against Common Law to abstain from giving evidence before a commission lawfully appointed under the Statute. It was also an offence to obstruct or hinder any person or body of persons from the performance of a duty imposed upon him or them by law. The question was whether he should be able to establish against the prisoner a state of facts which would bring him within the danger of the law. If the speaker could establish the facts that accused did obtain the money, and did endeavour, after the Commission was appointed, and the books seized, to get the man who drew the entries of payments to him to leave the country, that would be proof that Ward obstructed the duty imposed on that man. The accused was sometime between December, 1904, and April, 1905, a sanitary inspector in charge of No. 5 health district. In 1905 he was transferred to No. 4 health district for the month of July only. At the end of July or August 1st, 1905, accused was transferred to No. 9 district, and continued in charge of that district till May 1st, 1906, when he was transferred to No. 10. During the period for which the charges of misconduct were brought against him, he was employed on districts Nos. 4, 5, 9 and 10. District inspectors were in charge of latrines, and according to the rules had to inspect every latrine each morning. The rules were very strict with regard to cleanliness such as sweeping, disinfecting and lime-washing. The latrines which came under the accused inspector's purview were at No. 2 Gough Street in No. 5 health district, No. 5 First Street, the same district, and No. 3 San To Lane in 10 health district. A man named Chan Pui, who lived with his son at No. 2 Water Street, was the owner of these latrines. The latrines were managed by the son who kept the accounts and visited each latrine every morning. In this way he came in contact with Inspector Ward, who was there to see the Ordinance properly carried out. It was alleged by Chan Tsun that on December 30th, 1904, he gave Inspector Ward \$30 as a Christmas present, he then being the manager of the latrines and Ward the Sanitary Inspector of the district. In April 1905 the next payment was made. According to Chan Tsun he was sent for and went to see the inspector at his house. When he got there the inspector told him he wanted to borrow \$10, and the \$10 was advanced. On August 10th, the man said he went again to the house of accused in consequence of another message received, and the inspector again asked for the loan of \$10, and it was paid over. Again, on the 25th of the same month \$15 was borrowed by the inspector. Chan Tsun would tell the jury why he did not press for repayment or sue for the recovery of the money. Then on December 24th, the day before Christmas, the man made the inspector a Christmas present of \$30. That was how things went on up to the end of December, 1905. There were no large sums paid, but the largeness of the amount was no criterion at all, as it was just as bad to take a bribe of \$5 as of \$50. In consequence, it must be assumed, of rumours that all was not right in the Sanitary Department, the Governor-in-Council appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the department, also into the question raised as to whether there was any corruption. That commission was issued on May 10th, about four months after the last "cumsa" stated to have been given to the inspector. The commission was duly constituted under royal warrant and gazetted.

Mr. Slade—That will have to be proved. The Attorney-General, after reading the notice about the Commission which appeared in the Gazette, said it was very important to bear

in mind what the nature of the inquiry was. Of the two objects of inquiry, one was alleged corruption. On June 21st, the Commission, which was invested with extremely large power, seized the books of the owners of the latrines in question, and later it was found that there were entries of payments made to the inspector. Whether they were forged entries or not was a question for the jury to determine. During the period from 1904 to 1905 these Chan might have had in their wicked mind to bring a false charge against the inspector, but the fact remained to be explained how in the books seized by the Commission such entries appeared. He trusted, with everyone concerned in the inquiry, that the inspector might be able to satisfactorily free their minds of anything against him. On June 22nd the accused went to Chan Pui's house at seven in the evening and asked him to send his son, Chan Tsun, to the country—that meant out of the colony to China. Chan Pui would further state that on the 25th of the same month he received a message calling him from his house to the latrine in San To Lane. When

he went there he found Inspector Ward alone, and declared that on that occasion Ward spoke to him in Chinese, complained that his son had not gone away, and asked him to send him away. Then it was stated by Chan Tsun that on the 28th June he received a message, in consequence of which he went to the branch office of the Sanitary Department in Pokfulam Road and saw the accused, who again urged him to leave the colony, and promised if he did so to look after his latrines for him. These facts would be sworn to, and the Attorney-General submitted that corroboration was not necessary, although it was usually desirable. He would produce the books showing the entries of amounts paid to accused.

Mr. Slade—Entries in books, the Attorney-General knows perfectly well, are not permissible evidence. I have refrained from interrupting him, but when he says corroboration is not necessary, I say he is entirely wrong.

The Attorney-General—This is my submission, and the law is the authority and will direct us. As I shall show presently, corroboration is not necessary in law. The case against the accused is the commission of a statutory offence, that is, of obtaining a bribe. That which was and is in England a Common Law offence has been made here a statutory offence; that is to say, there is a special ordinance with respect to the accepting of bribes. The second case against the accused was the Common Law offence, as he submitted, of obstructing and hindering the performance of a duty imposed by law. When the Commission was issued by the Governor-in-Council it was issued under the authority of an ordinance of this colony. The Commission imposed upon the commissioners certain duties, explicit, clear and positive. Among those duties was that of inquiring into the very serious and important public question as to whether or not there was corruption among the officers of the Sanitary Board. On account of the power possessed by them that Commission issued certain subpoenas, seized certain books, and ordered the production of books of witnesses.

Mr. Slade—I do object to my friend referring to the contents of those books.

The Attorney-General—In the course of my argument I must.

Mr. Slade—He ought not to refer to specific entries in books.

The Attorney-General—The books contain certain entries which the Commission would require to have established for them to be proved. The persons to prove those entries are Chan Tsun and Chan Pui. The accused is charged with endeavouring to dissuade Chan Tsun from giving that evidence. It is not a question of whether Chan would or would not give evidence, whether he pleased or was inclined, because the Commission has all the powers of a Supreme Court to compel the witness to answer questions, and witnesses are as much bound to answer before the Commission as before your Lordship.

In support of his contention the Attorney-General referred to a case in Archibald's Criminal Pleadings.

Mr. Slade—That is an Irish case, my Lord.

The Attorney-General—Even though it is Irish it is good law.

His Lordship—Your case is that the accused endeavoured to persuade the men not to give evidence.

The Attorney-General—That is it.

His Lordship—Well, we can keep it entirely to the question of persuasion.

The Attorney-General—Yes. You dissuade by your persuasive manner a witness from giving evidence.

The Attorney-General then referred to the case of the Queen against Vreones, (1 Q.B.D.), and said in that case it was held to be an indictable misdemeanour to prepare false evidence to be used before an arbitrator, and there was no difference in principle between a man manufacturing evidence to be used before a Court of Inquiry or a Court of Arbitration, and a man preventing evidence from being used before a Court of Inquiry in a public matter. His Lordship was aware there were certain duties imposed upon coroners when inquiring into deaths.

Mr. Slade—A coroner can commit for trial on his warrant.

His Lordship—I don't quite see the point Mr. Slade is going to make out of this.

Mr. Slade—The coroner inquires and directs the jury to come to a conclusion. The jury find the verdict, and on that verdict a man may be committed for trial. The point is that acts done to prevent witnesses giving evidence before a court of law or arbitration might be criminal, but to prevent a witness giving evidence before the Commission, which was merely got up to report certain matters to the Governor of the colony, is not.

The Attorney-General—If you can get rid of one witness with impunity you could get rid of the whole lot of them, and then, if my learned friend's argument was of any force, there would be no virtue attached to the Commission.

When further authorities had been quoted His Lordship said—Now I see what the point is; it might simplify matters at this hearing if it is reserved for the full court.

The Attorney-General said it was absolutely obvious that if the statute enjoined upon a body of men the performance of a duty, it must be wrong to prevent those men performing that duty, and if there was no statute making it an offence, then it was a misdemeanour at Common Law. More especially was it so where the duty was not of private interest, but of public benefit. The Commission, in the public interests of this colony, was making an inquiry about the charges of corruption against sanitary inspectors which were being bandied about on the tongue of rumour. He might say at once that the case against the accused would depend on the amount

of credibility attached to the evidence of the man, Chan Pui, and his son. The son was the person who said he paid the money under circumstances which he (counsel) submitted amounted to bribery. It might be contended, in fact it would be contended, that these persons were themselves liable to be indicted for giving bribes, and that therefore they were participants in the same offence. This case must be left to the jury. They could reject Chan Pui and Chan Tsun's evidence, if they liked, and say they wanted further evidence, but if, after the whole of it, they believed Chan Pui and Chan Tsun, they should find the prisoner guilty. It was not law that a man could not be convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of an approver. In practice it was right and proper for the presiding judge to point out to the jury that it was dangerous to commit a man upon the evidence of an approver. The Medical Officer of Health was the one called for the Crown.

Dr. Francis Clark, sworn, said he was the Government Medical Officer, and was lately acting as Chief Medical Officer. Accused was a sanitary inspector, and was appointed on March 1904. It was part of his duty to see the latrine bye-laws were carried out under certain bye-laws issued for guidance. Accused joined on a salary of £170 a year rising by £5 a year to £215. He was now receiving a salary of £180 a year converted into dollars. That was his total salary. There were no other emoluments. The district inspectors were under seniors; each senior had two district inspectors under him.

Cross-examined—Accused joined from the police. Sanitary inspectors got an allowance for proficiency in the Chinese language. There were three grades, and increases were paid with increased knowledge. Ward had not passed any examination.

A. Carter, Sanitary Surveyor, said on March 1st defendant was placed in charge of No. 5 health district.

Senior Inspector T. P. Connolly stated that he had been in charge of health districts 9 and 10 since January 31st, 1902. Inspector Ward was transferred from No. 5 to No. 9 on August 1st, 1905. He remained on No. 9 till April 30th, 1906, after which he was transferred to No. 10 district.

Cross-examined—Chan Tsun was in the district office on or about June 28th, when witness entered. Ward was there and said he had brought Chan Tsun for a case of chloride of lime for his latrine. Witness then instructed the clerk to go to the store and requisition, but he replied that there was no lime in stock. Then, through the clerk, witness told Chan Tsun that there was no lime and that he had better return in a day or two when he would get his issue of chloride of lime. Later, lime was issued and signed for. On that occasion nothing was said in witness's presence about their commission or witness's duties. Witness did not speak Chinese, and Chan Tsun did not speak to him when he entered the office. So far as witness knew, Ward knew little Chinese. It was his duty to supervise the work of the accused, but he did not see how the latrines were kept, as it was district inspectors work. He had visited latrines casually.

Re-examined—He has seen ought to keep the latrines clean all the time. The Inspector had to visit latrines on his morning patrol. It was necessary for him to visit them once in 24 hours, but he was not instructed to pay surprise visits. He ought, though, to efficiently perform his work. Witness arrived at the district office at nine in the morning.

The Attorney-General—And when you arrived you found Chan Tsun and Mr. Ward together there?

Mr. Slade—I object. This is a witness for the Crown, and I have cross-examined him.

The Attorney-General has the right only to re-examine him, whereas the whole of his questions are cross-examination.

His Lordship—At present I don't see any objection.

Mr. Slade—My friend is cross-examining this witness, not re-examining him as he ought to do.

In answer to the question witness said he found defendant and Chan Tsun at the office.

His Lordship—Were there any other people in the office?

Witness—Yes, District Inspector Kelly was there, the Chinese telephone clerk and an interpreter from No. 10 district.

Chan Pui, declared, said he lived at 2 Water Street, which was his family house. He owned a number of latrines in the city which were liable to the supervision of the sanitary authorities. He employed a person to collect monies for the use of the latrines. His son was in charge of them, and kept accounts of the profits made. He also saw that the law regarding tarring, cleansing and whitewashing was carried

out. The books were kept at witness's family house. He remembered being served with a subpoena on June 22nd to attend the Sanitary Commission. His son was not at home at the time. When it was served witness was asked to produce his books. He handed them over, went with the European sergeant to the central police station, and from there to the Colonial Secretary's office. Nobody, excepting witness, his son and the manager, was interested in these latrines.

On June 23rd, at 7 p.m., accused called at witness's private house. Another man, named Wong, accompanied him. That was the day after his books had been taken to the Commission. Inspector Ward had been in his family home on a previous occasion. Whenever he passed he called in; he always passed and always called in. Accused never sat in witness's house before. On the occasion mentioned they had a talk. Chan Tsun was not present. Mr. Ward spoke to him through an interpreter.

Mr. Slade—To object to the conversation unless my friend undertakes to call the interpreter. Then this man's statement could be received as confirming what the interpreter said. Ward going to that house, as is alleged, with an interpreter, shows *prima facie* that Ward cannot speak Chinese. What Ward said to the interpreter, if it could be repeated, would of course be evidence against him, but for this man to say what the interpreter said to him is not evidence against Ward. Unless this is proved to be a correct translation the evidence is not admissible.

The Attorney-General—Ward, by taking the interpreter with him, constituted that man as his agent, and what the agent said by the authority of his employer, Ward, is evidence. When the witness has told us what Ward said, there it will be quite competent for the latter to satisfy the jury that the agent exceeded his authority and said more than he was told, or that he said something he was not told. What the interpreter, who is Ward's agent, told the witness must not be produced from the jury.

Mr. Slade—As my friend is suggesting what position to take up, it is only fair to state that the accused says he was not at that house that night. This evidence says that Ward came to his house with another man but the other man is not produced.

His Lordship—I think I will put this question (To interpreter)—Ask the witness to explain how the conversation, which he says took place, was carried on.

Witness—Accused spoke to the interpreter in English, which I did not understand, and the man interpreted to me.

His Lordship—I think it would be impossible, to reject evidence of that nature, because it would enable the accused to defeat altogether the ends of justice. Statements which he himself made are admissible.

Mr. Slade—The rules of evidence are rigid, and are rigidly applied in criminal cases.

His Lordship—I realise that.

Mr. Slade—If my friend is going to call Wong, all right. If not, I cannot admit the statement. This evidence is not admissible until it is proved to be a correct translation of what Ward said.

His Lordship—At present I am inclined to think it is admissible, but I will look the point up during the tiffin hour.

The court then adjourned.

After tiffin his Lordship said he had considered the question, which might often arise. He had to consider the question, as if the whole issue of "guilty" or "not guilty" depended on it, that was to say whether the words spoken constituted an offence and there was no other offence. The objection taken was that they did not know what the man said. If the rule was as alleged, that evidence was not admissible without the interpreter, it would enable the accused to destroy all the evidence of the offences with which he was charged. It seemed to his Lordship that the rules of evidence could not be so applied as to enable a person accused, to destroy all evidence against himself. He must decide that it was admissible to put this statement in, but considered the nonproduction of the interpreter was a question for comment.

Mr. Slade—Our point is that he never existed and they can't produce an imaginary man.

The Attorney-General—He's something like Mrs. Harris.

Continuing, Chan Pui said he did not know the man Wong, neither had he seen him before, or since that evening. The interpreter asked if the office money had been entered in the books. Witness replied that there were entries. They then taught him what to tell his son in order to make him go back to the country and not return. If he went away from the colony, the accused, through the interpreter, said he would look after witness's interest. Accused then repeated the sentence in Chinese.

Did you order your son to leave the country?

—No, I did not want him to go.

He was your manager?—Yes.

Did you send him away as promised?—No; I did not.

Witness spoke to seeing Lau Long Hing on the 25th June last. On the way to his house he met accused, who spoke to him in Chinese, saying "I see your son has not yet gone away." Witness replied "The upper department has not yet called him. We will see about it when they do." Witness had an intention of sending his son away. He returned to his family house and accused proceeded in the direction of the branch office.

Cross-examined—He had six latrines on lease and had two of his own. There were two men to look after each, and they received the money. A latrine with two entrances would have four men. "The men would hand the money over to his son at the family house once or twice a day. Every now and then as defendant passed his family house he would tell witnesses to instruct his son to have certain places whitewashed. Accused had

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[116]

the entries. He went to the branch office that morning because he was told to call on important business. He did not go of his own accord to ask for chloride of lime for the use of the latrines.

Cross-examined—Witness got chloride of lime from the branch office. He asked the senior inspector for it, but did not ask for any at the end of June or the beginning of July. He could not speak English, so he spoke to Inspector Connolly through an interpreter. He spoke to him at the branch office on June 23rd. Inspector Connolly was going into the office when witness was going out, and the former beckoned to him. On that occasion he spoke to the inspector with respect to lime. The only other inspector in the office was the accused. He had seen Inspector Kelly before, but did not know him, although he knew he was in charge of No. 9 district. Accused could speak a little Chinese. Witness knew this because sometimes the inspector spoke to him in Chinese; at other times he would speak through an interpreter. On the morning in question he was in the office about ten minutes. That was the only occasion on which he went to the office about that time. When he gave the accused the Christmas present on December 24th he was lying on his bed in his own house. Witness managed eight of his father's latrines, and knew the sanitary bye-laws relating to latrines well. He obeyed these bye-laws, and his latrines were kept in good order. Accused from time to time used to tell him things which ought to be done to the latrines, and he used to do them. The inspector usually visited latrines between 7 and 8 a.m. Witness inspected all his latrines once every two days. Each latrine-keeper kept a book, and witness wrote the amount received daily from each in the different books. The keepers did not always see him make the entries.

Mr. Slade—I suggest to you that when you put down an entry "paid inspector so much?"

Witness—It is my own business, and I can spend as much money as I like.

His Lordship then questioned witness.

When you found the accused in bed, at 2 Chater Street, you say he called his "boy" and he acted as an interpreter. Why did he do that?—I don't know.

Did he call him as if he couldn't speak Chinese and was obliged to call him?—I don't know. Perhaps he looked as if he didn't like to speak Chinese.

Did he call him because he couldn't speak Chinese?—That I can't say.

Did he wait before calling the boy?—Perhaps he was afraid if he spoke Chinese, he might get stuck in the conversation and not be able to explain.

The case was adjourned until 10.15 this (Wednesday) morning.

NOTICE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE OCTOBER SETTLEMENTS will take place on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

By Order of the Committee, E. S. JOSEPH, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1956]

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HORTON STREET, on WEDNESDAY, November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1970]

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Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

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INTIMATIONS

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THE ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held in the Justices' Room, at the MAGISTRACY, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of Considering Applications for the Fifth and Adjunct Licenses for the Year 1906-1907, under Ordinances No. 8 of 1898.

Forms of Application may be obtained at the MAGISTRACY.

All applications must be forwarded to the MAGISTRACY on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1906.

H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1952]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.,

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES.

A STOCK of RLEY'S always on hand.

YICK CHEUNG.

Gunsmith.
326, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1906. [192]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE AND KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 BOLE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes. No. 10 to 888. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hence, 22th November, 1906. [194]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, Des Voeux Road Central.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [1874]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1759]

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [1992]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNEHOL, KARBERG & CO.
Sole Agents.

COTTON GROWING IN KOREA.

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR JAPAN.

The report of the result of experiments in cotton culture in Korea by Mr. Ando, the Japanese expert, has been issued from the Foreign Office. Mr. Ando was commissioned by the Association of Cotton Growers to make these experiments.

It reports that in spite of the fact that owing to the excessive rainfall of 1905 the Korea cotton crops did not average more than 10 to 20 per cent of the normal season, the crop being double that of previous years in the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers he summarizes in this way:—(1) Mokpo cotton he thinks admirably adapted to the climate and soil in Korea. In Japan the excess of rain at the season of the bursting of the pod causes a certain amount of rot to set in consequently reducing the yield, but in Korea the crop being double that of previous years in the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers he summarizes in this way:—

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(2) Mokpo cotton he thinks admirably adapted to the climate and soil in Korea. In Japan the excess of rain at the season of the bursting of the pod causes a certain amount of rot to set in consequently reducing the yield, but in Korea the crop being double that of previous years in the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers he summarizes in this way:—

(3) Mokpo cotton he thinks admirably adapted to the climate and soil in Korea. In Japan the excess of rain at the season of the bursting of the pod causes a certain amount of rot to set in consequently reducing the yield, but in Korea the crop being double that of previous years in the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers he summarizes in this way:—

(4) Mokpo cotton he thinks admirably adapted to the climate and soil in Korea. In Japan the excess of rain at the season of the bursting of the pod causes a certain amount of rot to set in consequently reducing the yield, but in Korea the crop being double that of previous years in the locality. Unfavourable results in other places he ascribes to lack of supervision. He considers the prospects very promising, and that if cultivation is extended throughout the country it will be of great value to the spinning industry in Japan. The general results of cultivation in Mokpo, where an agricultural expert was in charge, and at five places under Japanese farmers he summarizes in this way:—

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JAPAN'S MARITIME TRADE.

Some doubt has been expressed in certain quarters of late as to the immediate future of the carrying trade of Japan. It is of particular interest at the present time to briefly glance at the position, especially as regarded from the Japanese standpoint. During the past two years the maritime commerce of this country has made remarkable progress. In 1903 there were 1,038 Japanese merchant ships, with a tonnage of 657,239 on the seas; in 1905 the number of merchantmen flying the Japanese flag was 1,392 showing an increase in ships of 354 and in tonnage of 275,470. The vessels enumerated were steamers, these figures not including sailing ships. The number and tonnage of Japanese merchant steamers as shown at the end of last year has, according to the returns registered at the end of July last, shown a further increase during this year, the number of steamers up to that time being 1,555 of a total tonnage of 993,572. Such a sudden expansion has resulted in over-tonnage and many of the ship-owners are not a little exercised concerning the successful employment of their ships. Mr. Uchida, Director of the Shipping Bureau, in the course of an interview recently, expressed the opinion that there is no occasion for pessimism in Japanese shipping circles; there are many fields in which Japan's surplus tonnage may be profitably employed provided the proper means are adopted towards that end. It is pointed out that Japan's trade with China suffered a diminution during 1903 and 1904, while that with England and Germany, and other countries was increasing, no doubt in consequence of the war. Here are the figures showing the trade of Japan compared with that of Great Britain and Germany.

The fact that there was such a large advance in British shipping to China during last year is regarded as the best indication that a promising field for Japanese trade is immediately available near home, and great efforts are being made in order that Japan may secure a larger portion of the China trade.

Turning to the domestic trade, some of the census returns for the last three years are worth referring to. These are given as follows:—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Britain	35,700	32,000	28,000
Germany	8,000	7,600	7,200
Japan	6,000	4,900	7,900

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Turning to the domestic trade, some of the census returns for the last three years are worth referring to. These are given as follows:—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Japan	1,770	1,170	5,130
Britain	6,750	5,980	4,730
Germany	1,910	1,560	1,280
Norway	1,210	720	390
U.S.A.	1,840	1,170	960

The notable increase in the tonnage of foreign shipping to Japan is a very interesting feature. In 1903 the tonnage of foreign ships was 1,904, in 1904 it was 2,300, and in 1905 it was 2,800. It is of course to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of foreign vessels were chartered during the war. Now that the war

How TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

for so many chartered foreign ships has ceased, many of their places will be taken by Japanese vessels, thereby utilizing some of the surplus tonnage. Mr. Uchida, in the course of his remarks on shipping matters pointed out the urgent necessity for ship-owners in their personal interests and those of the country's maritime trade generally to replace the old ships, there being at the present time many inferior vessels, out of date and not fit to be classed with modern ships of modern construction and requirements. One advantage towards helping them to improve their position is the projected cheapening of coal as the result of the Government's railway nationalisation scheme. If such a reduction is effected it will of course prove a very important factor in the development of Japan's carrying trade. Looking at it from all sides there would not seem to be any reason for undue pessimism in Japanese shipping circles.

The main factor to be considered if Japan's maritime trade is to progress in proportion to that of commercial and trade conditions generally is the point referred to by the Director of the Shipping Bureau regarding the maintenance of the mercantile fleet in an up-to-date condition. This "fleet" of a merchant ship is usually estimated at about twenty years, whereas the Japanese maritime fleet contains many ships thirty and forty years of age. For instance, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have 756 tons built in 1890; 7,782 in 1870; 19,371 in 1880; and 18,571 in 1890. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have 4,223 tons built in 1880; 3,200 in 1885; and 31,406 in 1890. The Toyoko Kisen Kaisha have 18,792 tons built in 1890; but the information published in our columns a day or two ago that 40 vessels are being issued to the amount of ¥30,000 for the building of new vessels indicates that the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha, although its oldest tonnage is ten years of age, is already looking ahead in its anticipation of modern principles. The antiquated tonnage of the smaller lines of Japanese merchant steamers is greater in proportion. The Ship Owners' Association having 3,281 tons registered against its date as far back as 1850. The activity of the shipbuilding yards, and the projects for extensions indicate that no time is being lost in placing Japanese merchant shipping generally in a state of efficiency, so that many of the old ships may be expected to shortly give place to vessels better fitted for participation in the increasing competition.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE T.K.K. AND THE PACIFIC SERVICE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

In reference to a report that a trust had been firmly established to control the steamship service across the Pacific, the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha being concerned therein, Mr. Asano, President of the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha, issued the following statement:—The company is interested in the carrying trade of the Pacific. He is reported to have said that the company has applied for years to entirely absorb the Pacific Mail steamers, the "Siberia," "Manchuria," "Mongolia" and "Korea," and to build three new steamers, thus monopolizing the trade with the Pacific. Mr. Asano, however, is reported to have said that the company is interested in the carrying trade of the Pacific. He is reported to have said that the company has applied for years to entirely absorb the Pacific Mail steamers, the "Siberia," "Manchuria," "Mongolia" and "Korea," and to build three new steamers, thus monopolizing the trade with the Pacific.

Last year Mr. Harrison, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, came to Japan and was approached on the matter. Then the General Manager of the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha visited America, and meeting the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he expressed considerable interest in the carrying trade of the Pacific. He is reported to have said that the company has applied for years to entirely absorb the Pacific Mail steamers, the "Siberia," "Manchuria," "Mongolia" and "Korea," and to build three new steamers, thus monopolizing the trade with the Pacific. Mr. Asano, however, is reported to have said that the company is interested in the carrying trade of the Pacific. He is reported to have said that the company has applied for years to entirely absorb the Pacific Mail steamers, the "Siberia," "Manchuria," "Mongolia" and "Korea," and to build three new steamers, thus monopolizing the trade with the Pacific.

No man ever did a thing that was wholly wrong until after he had accustomed himself to do things that were debatable. In this light "border line" questions become the most important questions that one has to face. It is one decision in a question that has, or seems to have two sides to it, that determines one's decision later in a question that has not two sides to it. "or o canoe" get into the field of things that are "all wrong" and he has crossed the border of that field. If he resolutely refuses to approach the border, he is in no danger from that which is entirely on the wrong side. But many a man has passed entirely over because he supposed that he could safely remain on the edge. The so-called "great" temptations of life offer small danger to the man who will not tolerate compromise with the things that "everybody does."

Mosquitoes Avoid
the presence of Carbolic
that is why the
use of
Calvert's
20%
Carbolic
Soap
has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage really appreciated in warm climates.
Sole by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
MADE BY E. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGL.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAWADI,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are hereby landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1941]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DELTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Moolten."
From Australia, &c., ex S.S. "China."
From Persia, &c., ex B. I. S. N. & E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and in the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

Captain Brauer, having arrived from Hamburg, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Oct. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [1940]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SEGOVIA,"

Captain Schofield, having arrived from Hamburg, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Oct. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. [1850]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [7]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are hereby landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underigned before Noon on the 26th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 26th October will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1906. [3]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILLFRIED,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 29th Oct. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Agents.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1906. [15]

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES issued by PARIS

Municipalities offering

prospectus of immense returns. Pamphlets

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

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GENUINE NATURAL MINERAL WATER

SPRINGS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

HOPITAL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

GRANDE-GRILLE. Liver complaints

CELESTINS. Gout, Gravel, Diabetes

VICHY-ETAT LOZENGES

with the natural salts extracted from the Waters

COMPRIMES VICHY-ETAT

Always ready to prepare aerated

alkaline water at home.

BEWARE OF FORGERY

GRIMAULT & Co

Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

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Paris

KEATING'S

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MANILA Capt. A. W. Anderson, R.N.R.	About 24th October	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, SUMATRA, MOJI and KOBE	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 25th October	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	About 1st November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith	Noon, 3rd November	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th October.
NINGPO	"KAIFONG"	On 25th October.
CEBU and ILOILO	"PAOTING"	On 25th October.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th October.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"HANGCHOW"	On 26th October.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 27th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, DAUWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 12th November.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 14th November.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

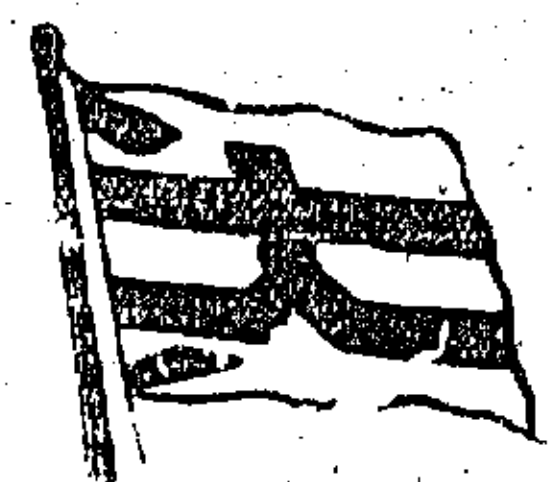
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 28th Oct. at DAYLIGHT.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SUGIWA	SUNDAY, 28th Oct. at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. S. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON.

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

1906

PRINZ LUDWIG ... WEDNESDAY ... 24th October

PRINZESS ALICE ... WEDNESDAY ... 7th November

ROON ... WEDNESDAY ... 21st November

BUELOW ... WEDNESDAY ... 5th December

PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD ... WEDNESDAY ... 19th December

1907

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 2nd January

SEYDLITZ ... WEDNESDAY ... 16th January

PRINZ HEINRICH ... WEDNESDAY ... 30th January

GNEISSNAU ... WEDNESDAY ... 13th February

PREUSSEN ... WEDNESDAY ... 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1906, at Noon the Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," Captain von Binzer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE

and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 22nd Oct. Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 3 P.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd Oct., and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 23rd Oct.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

261 0 0 142 0 0 82 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN

AND HAMBURG

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

115 0 0 79 0 0 41 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair, and

travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,

GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from

SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE BY EUROPE:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean

Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer

from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
STEAMERS SAILING DATES

WILLEHAD ... 4763 tons ... TUESDAY, 13th Nov.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"
Captain Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class 1st Class 2nd Class

To MANILA ... \$50.— \$30.— \$20.— return \$80.— \$50.—

To NEW GUINEA ... \$28.— \$18.10— \$14.00— return \$42.— \$27.15—

To BRISBANE ... \$30.— \$20.— \$14.— return \$44.— \$28.—

To SYDNEY ... \$33.— \$23.— \$15.— return \$48.— \$31.10—

To MELBOURNE ... \$24.10— \$14.10— \$16.— return \$38.5— \$24.5—

To YOKOHAMA ... \$30.00— \$20.00— \$14.00— return \$44.— \$28.—

To KOBE ... \$35.00— \$25.00— \$18.00— return \$50.— \$33.—

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... \$140.00— \$100.00—

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £37. 0. 0.

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ... 96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "ROON" ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "BUELOW" ... Wednesday, 7th Nov.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "BUELOW" ... Wednesday, 7th Nov.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "BUELOW" ... Wednesday, 7th Nov.

* Touching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... £62. 0. 0.

To Bremen ... 63. 10. 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg ... 65. 0. 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair ... 65. 9. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific to the "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
15 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Oct.	12th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov.	10th Dec.
"ATHLETIC"	3,852	WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov.	22nd Dec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Dec.	7th Jan.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 26th Dec.	19th Jan.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW "PACIFIC" EMPIRE Steamships,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA
and 29 days from HONGKONG.Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £20; via New York £42.
Intermediate on Steamers ... £40, ... £42.R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAN" and "ATHLETIC" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for the class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half of November	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of November
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	Second half of November
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of December
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of December	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of December

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

BOVRIL

Is the Cook's best friend.

No Cook can afford to be without
Bovril. An appetising and
nutritious soup is quickly made
by the use of Bovril and it renders
Curries and all made dishes
palatable and strengthening.

170-3

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG.FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EASTis given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum.
Postage \$2 to any part of the World

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS nor
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessels during their
stay in Hongkong Harbour—S. P. HITCHCOCK, American Ship, E. L. Zerk
—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
I. F. CHAPMAN, American Ship, R. Banfield—
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ESKADON, British Ship, McBurnie—
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports of
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.For Freight and further particulars,
apply toDODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Record, Rostan, Robert, Volpaz,
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectually suppresses the action of
which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
rheumatic and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 is for
the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swell-
ings of the joints, secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion
to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of
the blood and ruin of the system. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3 is for
the nervous system, mental debility, sleeplessness, and all the
disagreeable consequences of early error, excess, or intemperance
in unwholesome climates, etc. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.THERAPION is sold by the pre-
sented throughout the world. Price English, 2s. 4
d. In ordering, state which of the three remedies is re-
quired, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of word "THERAPION," as it appears on the French
Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Min-
ister of Commerce, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Principal Chemists. [225]

